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Premier Kim Il Sung Visits Vietnamese Students

PYONGYANG, Feb. 12 (KCNA)—"You are studying in Korea the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and economic and technical knowledge, but what is important is that you should always make a deep study of the policies of the Vietnam Workers' Party and arm yourselves with the thought of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and the ideas of the Vietnam Workers' Party. Only then can you become good workers and true patriots and communists faithful to the Party and people of Vietnam when you return home after finishing your study," said Premier Kim Il Sung Saturday afternoon (Feb.11) to the Vietnamese students studying at the Kim Il Sung University in Pyongyang.

The Premier called on the Vietnamese students at their hostel on the Lunar New Year.

At the front door, the Vietnamese students warmly welcomed the Premier, shouting at the top of their voice: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and closest friend of the Vietnamese people!"

Portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Kim Il Sung were hung side by side on the wall of the hostel.

One year ago, in December 1965, Premier Kim Il Sung visited this place and acquainted himself with the life of the Vietnamese students studying far away from their homeland, and encouraged them. Seen on the wall of the hostel were the words written in huge letters, *"I hope you will become faithful fighters of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and a combatant unit of the Vietnam Workers' Party,"* which were given by Premier Kim Il Sung to the Vietnamese students at that time.

The Premier looked around their bed rooms, paying deep attention to their life, health and conditions of their study. Answering his question about their life, the Vietnamese students said in unison that they were all healthy, felt no need of anything and had nothing to worry about.

The Premier had a chat with them. Stressing that they should always study well the policies of the Party of their country and the situation of their homeland, he said:

You are studying in Korea the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and economic and technical knowledge, but what is important is that you should always make a deep study of the policies of the Vietnam Workers' Party and arm yourselves with the thought of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and the ideas of the Vietnam Workers' Party. Only then can you become good workers and true patriots and communists faithful to the Party and people of Vietnam when you return home after finishing your study.

You should acquire economic knowledge and technology in our country in such a way as to apply them to the concrete conditions of Vietnam and study what is actually necessary for socialist construction in Vietnam.

Referring to the friendly relations between the Parties and peoples of Korea and Vietnam, the Premier said: The Parties of our two countries are at one with each other in their stand and our Party fully supports the stand of the Vietnam Workers' Party on all questions.

The Premier continued:

The Vietnam Workers' Party knows the Vietnamese affairs better than anyone else.

The Vietnam Workers' Party is a tested party which has grown up in a revolutionary struggle of scores of years under the guidance of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding figure in the international communist movement and experienced leader of the revolutionary movement of Vietnam.

Therefore, the Korean people, like the Vietnamese people, always support the Vietnam Workers' Party and its Central Committee.

Stressing that the first and foremost task of the students was to study well, the Premier encouraged them to study hard, thinking always their comrades fighting in the homeland, so they can become able workers in socialist construction when they return home.

Vietnamese chief instructor Ha Ngoc Quang, who guides the students, expressed thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung for his visit on the Lunar New Year and extended him New Year greetings. He said all the students were studying well in good health.

He said that the words given by the Premier were the compass of study and self-training for the Vietnamese students studying in Korea and that President Ho Chi Minh also taught the same thing to the Vietnamese students studying abroad.

He said the students would all study diligently and train themselves as steadfast fighters of the Vietnam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, bearing these words

(Continued on page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung called on Feb. 11 on the Vietnamese students studying in Pyongyang at their hostel on the Lunar New Year.

Photo: Premier Kim Il Sung receiving warmest welcome from the Vietnamese students

Korean Gov't Delegation Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (KCNA)—The Korean Government Delegation arrived on Feb. 14 in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Government.

The delegation led by Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and First vice-Premier of the Cabinet, consists of Comrades Li Jong Ok, vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Oh Jin Woo, vice-Minister of National Defence and General of the Korean People's Army; Oh Dong Wook, Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission; Choi Jai Woo, Director of the Cabinet Secretariat; Kim Choong Won, Korean Ambassador to Moscow, as its members.

The airport was decorated with the national flags of Korea and the Soviet Union to welcome the distinguished guests from Korea.

The delegation was met at the airport by K.T. Mazurov, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.V. Timofeev, Minister of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-making and Wood Processing Industries; and other officials.

Also on hand were Ambassador Kim Choong Won, Member of the Government Delegation and staff members of the Korean Embassy.

World Reactions to Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply on Korea's Unification

Cuba——

"Revelde," organ of the Cuban Communist Youth Union, carried the full text of the reply letter under the title "Country's reunification is linked with the struggle for the withdrawal of the imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."

IUS——

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent copies of the reply letter together with its own letter to all its affiliated youth organizations in various countries.

It stressed: The proposal of Premier Kim Il Sung is now enjoying the unanimous support of the entire Korean people and the progressive people the world over.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have been dead set against all the unification proposals of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Secretariat held that to achieve the self-dependent unification of Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must be driven out of South Korea and such traitors as Pak Jung Hi overthrown.

Japan——

Representatives of democratic political parties and social organizations of Japan issued statements in support of the reply letter.

Tomio Nishizawa, Member of the Presidium of the Cen-

(Continued on page 2)

Greetings to SVNFL

On the 6th anniversary of the Union of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces, General Kim Chang Bong, vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, sent a telegram of greetings to Tran Nam Trung, vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Head of the Military Council of the Central Committee, KCNA reported on Feb. 14.

The telegram said:

The firm stand and heroic struggle of the South Vietnam people and Liberation Armed Forces against the aggression of U.S. imperialism have not only set an inspiring example for the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations throughout the world but made a great contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army will render positive support to the just anti-U.S., national salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people and the officers and men of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces and march always with them in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

CLOSED SHELF

Stern Warning Against Hostile U.S. Acts in Korea

EDITORIAL

While continuously kicking up rackets of military exercises on a large scale in South Korea, of late, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique have been more and more undisguised in conducting military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During the past two months, they have fired 8,226 rounds of shells and bullets on 47 occasions into the DPRK as compared with 7,523 rounds of shells and bullets on 210 occasions from the ceasefire to the end of 1965.

As was already reported, the escort craft No. 56 of the U.S. side intruded on Jan. 19 into the coastal waters of North Korea and committed a provocative act, and on Feb. 2, three armed bandits of the U.S. side invaded the territorial area of North Korea and conducted hostile acts.

The escort No. 56 of the U.S. side was sunk to the bottom of the sea and all its three armed bandits were captured, by the self-defence measures of the DPRK.

These are the most justifiable steps taken by the DPRK to safeguard the peace of Korea and deserving punishments meted out to provokers.

Fully supporting just steps of the DPRK, we warmly congratulate the units of the Korean People's Army which dealt telling blows to the enemy.

The war provocative acts by the U.S. and its stooges have been more and more frequent since the war maniac, U.S. President Johnson flew to South Korea toward the end of last year and had behind-the-scene talks with the Pak Jung Hi clique. Since then, the enemy has intruded into North Korea by land, by sea, and by air and almost everyday committed reckless provocative acts of bombardment and shelling.

The DPRK has reiterated stern warnings to the U.S. side against the hostilities. Instead of lending ears to these warnings, however, the arrogant U.S. side has been more undisguisedly conducting the acts of intrusion into the coastal waters of the Korean side.

These provocative events are a link in the chain of the U.S. manoeuvres to increase tension in South Korea and ignite a new aggressive war.

The reckless acts on the part of the U.S. imperialists were shattered into pieces at every step and meted out due punishment, by the self-defence measures of the DPRK.

Despite this, far from drawing a lesson from the punishments, the U.S. and its stooges have had the effrontery to employ them in creating a war atmosphere. More noisily blowing the trumpet of "Anti-Communism," they are intent on criminal schemes to provoke a war.

Meanwhile, they have been hell-bent on setting up "combat preparedness" throughout South Korea; have ceaselessly staged such war exercises as "landing operation exercises," "atomic war exercises" and "emergence transportation exercises;" and have done their utmost to turn railways, communications, roads, harbors and so on into military establishments.

Saying that the "ROK is the second front of Vietnam," the Pentagon has gone the length of making the Seoul puppet drive some 100,000 "reservists" and "military dependents" into South Vietnam under the name of "service corps" and "guards in the rear", not content with the dispatch of 50,000 puppet troops and 10,000 laborers there.

We resolutely condemn with burning indignation the U.S. and its hirelings for the war provocative acts in Korea.

The Pentagon brass hats and panjandrums should look straight at the stark reality.

At present, the defence line of the DPRK is impregnable due to the correct military line of the Korean Workers' Party—making the Korean People's Army a cadre army and modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and turning the whole country into a fortress.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, counterattack any reckless aggressive acts of the enemy and smash them.

Moreover, should the U.S. aggressors make frantic efforts to launch a new war in Korea, they will be more strongly rejected by the peace-loving people of the world.

Today, the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people of various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America extend active support and encouragement to the Korean people who sank the escort craft No. 56 of the U.S. side and captured the U.S. armed bandits, denouncing the U.S. imperialists for the war provocative machinations. In particular, the Vietnamese people who are valorously fighting against the U.S. imperialists, voice firm solidarity with the Korean people, saying that "Our people and army will fight hand in hand with the Korean people to crush the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy and their stooges."

If the enemy pounces upon us, we Korean people will counter the enemy on the principle that any act of provocation must be punished and those who play with fire controlled by fire.

The U.S. imperialists should not run wild and should immediately pull out of South Korea, Vietnam and all the countries in Asia they occupy, taking arms of aggression with them.

(Continued from page 1)

deep in their minds.

He also expressed gratitude for the warm care shown them by the Party and Government of Korea and wished the Premier good health (in the new year) and long life.

When the Premier was leaving the hostel, the Vietnamese students warmly saw him off, singing in Korean the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The Premier was accompanied by Kim Do Man, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Kim Dong Kyoo, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Party; Huh Suk Sun, Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee; Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Hwang Jang Yup, President of the Kim Il Sung University; and other leading functionaries of the university.

Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim, and staff members, of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, were also present.

KCAAS Voices Tie With Congo (Kin)

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity sent a letter to the Congolese (Kin) National Liberation Council on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Congolese (Kin) people.

The letter roundly denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists against the Congo (Kin) and strongly demanded they take their blood-stained hands off the Congo (Kin) at once.

Renewal of U.S. Raids—Challenge to Vietnamese People

U.S. President Johnson in a statement issued on Feb. 13 announced that the U.S. has resumed the bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

This is a challenge to the just and sincere stand of the VDR Government and people for national independence and peace which was reaffirmed by VDR Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh in an interview with Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett and to the world public demanding that the U.S. air raids on North Vietnam be stopped unconditionally and for good.

Johnson's statement that came out closely after the issue of the Pentagon's communique revealed once again that though the U.S. Government is volubly talking about "peaceful negotiations," it has not the slightest intention to solve the Vietnam question by peaceful means.

Johnson, angling for "some reciprocal military cutback" by North Vietnam, asserted that Hanoi had used "ceasefire" to resupply its troops in South Vietnam. This is sheer sophistry.

Truth to tell, it is the U.S. that reinforced armed forces and intensified military actions in the truce period.

Special mention should be made of the absurdity of Washington's demand for "reciprocal military moves" by Hanoi. It is based on the myth that the United States is not the aggressor but the "defender of independene of South Vietnam," a ridiculous myth which even U.S. politicians refuse to believe.

U.S. Senator Gruening said it is a fabrication that Hanoi is the aggressor. And Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "The Government (the Ky Government) has no base. We put it in and they are our government..."

As is clear, the United States is the heinous aggressor and criminal who framed up the South Vietnam puppet regime to maintain its colonial military base and, under the pretext of "defending" South Vietham, is trampling down the Geneva Agreements and trying to stamp out the national liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese question must be left to the Vietnamese people and the U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop their acts of war immediately and unconditionally and withdraw their troops and mercenaries from Vietnam.

(Continued from page 1)

tral Committee of the Japan Communist Party, said:

As reiterated by Premier Kim Il Sung in his letter, the question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves in an independent and democratic way.

It is clear to everyone that the biggest obstacle to the unification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea under the U.N. cloak and scheming to dominate the whole of Korea.

As concrete problems under the present situation, the reply letter put forth such questions as the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea, abrogation of the "Japan-ROK Treaty" and an end to fascist suppression in South Korea. This fully agrees with the demand of the Japanese democratic forces which are opposed to the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Asia and the revival of Japanese militarism under U.S. domination and striving for peace in Asia and friendship with the Korean people. The question of the self-dependent unification of Korea is the most urgent national task of the Korean people and, at the same time, is closely linked with the struggle of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

Therefore, the reply letter is of great significance for the Japanese people, too, he observed.

Meanwhile, **Torao Takazawa,** Director of the Education and Propaganda Bureau of the Socialist Party; **Sukio Iwatare,** Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; **Hiroshi Innami,** vice-General Director of the Japan-Korea Association; **Minoru Ito,** General Director of the Japan Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; **Fuki Kushida,** Chairman of the Japan Women's Organization and **Syojun Mibo,** Director of the Japan Peace Council of Religious Believers expressed firm support for the Premier Kim Il Sung's reply letter which made clear the principle of independent unification of Korea, free from all outside forces.

Burma——

Burmese paper "The Burman" carried the full text of the reply letter together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung.

UAR——

In its Jan. 27 editorial, UAR paper **"The Egyptian Gazette"** wrote: The line of country's reunification set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung is a just and very rational one for ending the division of Korea. It premised the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea. It is only natural that now many people think that the responsibilty for Korea's division rests with the United States.

The paper said that the U.S. military invasion of the northern half of Korea in 1950, its armed intervention in Vietnam and Dominica and other places laid bare the true nature of the United States which professed to be a "champion" of liquidation of colonies and a "defender" of the right of all peoples to self-determination after World War 11.

Iraq——

Under the title "Question of Korea's reunification" Iraqi paper **"Fejer Jadid"** front-paged the full text of the reply letter together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung on Feb. 1.

Tanzania——

Tanzanian paper **"Nguru-mo"** published serially the reply letter from Jan. 24 under the heading "Efforts for Korea's reunification."

Another Tanzanian **"Ulimango"** dedicated one and a half page to the reply letter together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung on Jan. 21.

Victory of Socialist Agriculture

Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" was published just three years ago.

Premier Kim Il Sung in his work scientifically analyzed and generalized the brilliant achievements and rich experiences the Korean Workers' Party had gained in implementing socialist construction in the rural areas of the Republic, and fully showed the fundamental principles and clear means of successfully solving the peasant question and agrarian question in our country.

The work presents a glandiose prospect for furthering socialist construction and for gradual transition from socialism to communism. It is really a historic document.

It formulizes the agrarian question on a scientific basis and applies the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of our country in an unparalleled and excellent way. It is of profound theoretical and practical significance to the Korean people in their struggle for the victory of socialism.

The socialist Korean farmers are firmly continuing their advance along the road indicated by the work, and its correctness and vitality are now being demonstrated in practical life.

The presentation of the methods for the agrarian question has given the working people, including cooperative farmers, a reasonable and brilliant outlook for and firm faith in their revolutionary work and filled their hearts with high pride and revolutionary zeal.

With a bright future ahead, the farmers are resolutely endeavoring to boost agricultural production, while the workers are assisting the former, deeply conscious of their class tasks.

The Party and Government have positively helped consolidate the material and technical foundation of agricultural management through annually increasing investments as part of the efforts to carry out the tasks proposed by the theses, and the abolition of agricultural tax in kind and the Government-paid basic agricultural construction and housing projects have further strengthened the economic base of cooperative farms, raising the living standard in the countryside.

The agricultural base has been reinforced further thanks to the increased guidance of the Party and Government. The Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea which links the Party and all the working people in agriculture was recently established, and the guidance of County to and control over agricultural management has been also increased.

As a result, new changes are being effected in all the fields of agriculture, and the ideological, technical revolutions are being actively promoted, steadily boosting agricultural production and changing the rural scenes daily.

The ideas of theses are inspiring the people in their ceaseless advance, who, with the mighty vitality of the Korean revolution and socialist construction, are tapping potential reserves for production.

These facts eloquently testify to the revolutionary leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung which, consistently maintaining the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, has struggled to accomplish the revolution for the interests of the people and paid painstaking efforts to grasp and solve ripe problems facing the revolution, taking into consideration not only the present and near future but also the distant future, guided by sharp penetration into the realities and scientific foresight.

All the North Korean farming houses are slate-roofed and well-equipped. All the houses are Government-built and paid. There are many types of houses according to the local geological conditions. The photo shows a part of the residential quarters of the Wonhwa Cooperative Farm in South Pyongan Provincel.

Determinedly following the road shown by the theses, the North Korean people will surely demonstrate to the world the superiority of powerful socialism by winning final victory in the great historic task confronting the countryside through continued innovations and leap forward.

Drivers of the Third Company of the Jairyung Farm Machine Station (South Hwanghai Province overlooking the West Sea) are fully prepared to start spring ploughing though a deep layer of snow blanket is still covering the Korean peninsula. Mechanization of agriculture is now being promoted throughout North Korea.

Doubled Housing Construction

Well-equipped, modern houses accoss the North Korean rural areas are planned this year to be built in the number twice larger than those built last year, disclosed the First vice-Chairman of the National Construction Committee.

Korean Insurance Men Leave for Pakistan

A delegation of the Korean Insurance Company left Pyongyang on Feb. 11 for Pakistan to attend the First Meeting of the Federation of Afro-Asian Insurance and Reinsurance Dealers to be held in Karachi.

The delegation is led by Kim Deuk Ryong, Director of the Korean Insurance Company.

Korean Hall at Leipzig Fair

A Korean Pavillion will be set up at the Leipzig Spring Fair in Germany which is scheduled to open from March 5 to 15. Quantities of commodities are being sent to Leipzig to be displayed in the Korean Pavillion there. Among them are various kinds of machines, tools, minerals, metal goods, chemicals, light industrial goods, ginseng, hop and cigarettes.

Electric Railway Under Construction

The work on the electrification of the 161.9 km Kowon-Hongwon railway line is now being speeded up. After the electrification, the line's freight carriage will be boosted 1.8 times and the transport cost reduced by 23 per cent. The line runs along the eastern coast as part of the projected electrified Wonsan-Rajin trunk line.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (21)

The Soviet side in its Sept. 4, 1947 reply rejected the U.S. proposal and denounced the U.S. unilateral moves as a machination to bisect the Korean territory.

When the brazen proposal of the U.S. was met by utter rejection, the U.S. Secretary of State Marshall on Sept. 17 of 1947 unilaterally demanded the deliberation of the "Korean question" at the Second U.N. General Assembly.

A U.S. delegate to the Second U.N. General Assembly, in his explanation on the matter, did not refer to the Moscow Decision or to any legal principles, but just said that the "Korean question" must be settled at the United Nations General Assembly because the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission could not achieve any success.

Soviet delegate Vishinsky strongly denounced the U.S. moves, saying that "the raising of the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly is a violation not only of the Moscow Decision but of the U.N. Charter itself."

Indeed, the unilateral act of the U.S. is, as repeatedly and clearly pointed out by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a violation of both Article 107 and Clause 7 of Article 2, Chapter 1 of the U.N. Charter: Article 107 of the U.N. Charter prohibits the discussion of questions for post-war settlement and Paragraph 7 of Article 2 of Chapter 1 stipulates that the U.N. shall not intervene in the internal affairs of any state.

Despite these consistent subversive machinations by the U.S., the Soviet Union demanded on Sept. 26 of 1947 that the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission be continued. The Soviet Union again proposed that the Soviet Union and U.S. troops be evacuated simultaneously from Korea so that the Korean people can shape their own destiny by their hands.

The U.S., however, rejected the Soviet proposal and, while turning down the deliberation of the Soviet proposal, unilaterally proposed to stop the activities of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Commission.

Owing to these subversive activities of the U.S., the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission was brought to suspension for an indefinite period of time.

In order to place South Korea under the imperialistic domination, the U.S. destroyed the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission and brought the Korean question to the "U.N. General Assembly" on the one hand, and began uprooting by force the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea; the U.S. military rule in October of 1945 forcibly disbanded the People's Committees in South Korea; in November of the same year the U.S. military rule framed up the "law on the registration of the political parties" in which any group of more than three people was considered as political activities and they were put under constant police arrest whenever the U.S. military rule ordered their arrest. In 1947, all the democratic organizations and public organizations were virtually outlawed by the U.S. military rule.

(To be Continued)

"ROK" Plans to Send Naval Force to South Vietnam

The South Korean puppet Ministry of Defense made public a plan to dispatch its naval combat force and mine-sweepers to South Vietnam, according to a report of South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin of Feb. 14.

The Pak Jung Hi clique have already sent 50,000 troops to South Vietnam and are planning to send their air force. Now, they are contemplating sending naval force.

The planned dispatch of the South Korean naval force, the announcement of which came at a time when the puppet Prime Minister left for Saigon, is part of the fulfilment of the instructions given by Johnson during his visit to South Korea last fall.

The above News Agency reported that the naval force dispatch plan would be put into effect under a "final agreement" between the South Korean Defense Minister, now accompanying the puppet Prime Minister, and the South Vietnamese military.

New Device for Securing Cannon Fodder

The South Korean puppet Defense Minister has recently taken a new step to ferret out conscription evaders and pressgang them into the puppet Army, a report of the South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin said.

Under the new regulation, even those evaders who are over 30 will be imprisoned when they are caught. It was also announced that those who hired conscription evaders would be punished for violation of the "Military Service Law."

Yankee Gangsterism In South Korea

Now, the Korean people are angered by another blood-curdling crime of a Yankee in South Korea, which was exposed recently. An American overseer of the Hankook (South Korea) Fertilizer Factory Construction Company raped a Korean waitress Ryoo Sun Ai in a hotel in South Korean port city Pusan and took her to the beach and buried her in sand after murdering her.

Castigating this beastly crime, an article of Minjoo Chosun, organ of the DPRK Government, says: "We cannot repress our surging indignation at this barbarity of the Yankee. How can a human being commit such a cruel and sinister crime? Can there be a more diabolic crime against human dignity than this? Only the Yankees, who are meaner than beasts, can commit such thrice-cursed brutality. Such shuddering crime of the Yankee is not an 'offence' of an individual American or a casual occurrence. It is nothing but an instance of the countless crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists from the first day of their occupation of South Korea and it stems from their very nature."

The mother of the girl who fell a victim to Yankee barbarism shouted to the Pak Jung Hi clique "Why can't law punish the American?"

The criminals must be dealt with strictly and the murderers meted out deserving punishment, concluded the article.

A GI named Callaoker (transliterated from Korean) belonging to the command company, communication battalion, Second U.S. Infantry Division, beat Korean woman Kim Hyun Sook with an iron rod on Feb. 10 in Yunpoong-ri, Joonai myun, Pajoo county, Kyonggi Province, inflicting a heavy wound upon her, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The outrage was committed only two days after the effectuation of the so-called "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement," a fig leaf for covering up the crimes of U.S. aggressor troops in South Korea.

Reports of bloody barbarities come from all parts of the world under the jackboots of the Yankees who, in bitter hatred of mankind, have been engaged in conquering and plundering other nations since they drenched the American continent with the blood of Indians.

The Pak Jung Hi clique can utter not a word against the Yankees who, strutting about like a conquering hero, kill guiltless people right and left just for the fun of it, by shooting them, driving cars over them, beating and knifing them. Yet these traitors have the cheek to mumble about "national independency."

Workers' Struggle in South Korea

South Korean workers are making a vigorous advance in their struggle against exploitation and repression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

South Korean casual workers waiting for their turns at the Pusan dockyard

• Seoul Radio reports that South Korean workers hired at the U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters in Seoul called a strike on Feb. 8 opposing the extension of work-day and demanding the reinstatement of their colleagues who had been unreasonably dismissed. The same reports adds that the workers pushed through their demands.

• Another South Korean radio reported that on Feb. 8, drivers, repairmen and conductors of four bus companies in Seoul including the Daiyang Transport Company went on strike in demand of the payment of their wages in arrears. Some 110 bus conductresses, drivers and repairmen of the company staged a day-long sit-down strike.

• Some 12,600 transport workers in various parts of South Korea kept up their struggle under a four-point demand including wage increase. On Jan. 25, they decided to call a strike. The employes of the Korean Slate Company in Seoul struck on Jan. 26 in protest against wage cuts. They refused to handle cargoes for three hours and resorted to slow-down tactics.

• City people are also fighting against the puppet authorities. Paupers of the central district in Seoul swarmed to the City Hall and lodged a strong protest against the puppet authorities' plan to pull down their houses.

* Workers of the Daihan Transport now working at Ryongsan Railway Station, Seoul, fought on Jan. 25 against wage cuts, according to a press report from Seoul. They stopped their work for three hours, pulling off parts of the conveyor. The company side had reduced their wages by half at the end of last year. The workers had been resorting to slow-down tactics since Jan. 20.

* Some 40,000 Korean workers hired by the U.S. military establishments throughout South Korea carried through part of their demands on Jan. 24 at the end of a two-month long dispute with the U.S. army authorities. They had made a nine-point demand including a 30 per cent wage hike and payment of bonus.

* Earlier, on Jan. 6, women workers hired at the Sashin Industrial Company in Seoul destroyed the production facilities of the company, because the company side had not paid their wages for the last four months, according to radio reports from Seoul. Puppet police rushed to the scene and arrested some 20 workers.

Growing South Korean Casualties In S. Vietnam

One company and six platoons of the South Korean puppet Army were completely wiped out in Quang Ngai Province in 18 days ending Feb. 2, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation News Agency.

On Feb. 1, two battalions of the South Korean troops were ambushed by the Liberation Armed Force in Binh Chau and Tinh Hoa villages, in which one "ROK Army" company was completely wiped out.

"ROK" Army Life —

A Regular Prisoners' Life

A private first class of the 12th "ROK" Army Division deployed along the military demarcation line wrote some time ago to South Korean puppet president Pak Jung Hi, complaining of hunger.

The outlay for "ROK" Army soldiers' mess has been further slashed since Pak Jung Hi came to power. Every day, after undergoing military training, building positions, doing "self-supporting farm work" and running errands for their superiors, they are fed with only a bowl of boiled barley and watery bean-sprout or pumkin soup. Unable to put up with hunger, they take out "emergency rice" from their knapsacks at night and cook and eat it, come what may the next day.

Malicious officers misappropriate army supplies to bribe U.S. advisers and superiors and drive the rank and file out for non-military projects to feather their own nest. Army supplies thus stolen, except weapons, find their way into the markets.

"Disciplining" by U.S. advisors and puppet army officers is a routine affair of soldiers' life. Those who are not up to the mark in training are forced by their superiors to crawl, stripped half-naked. Those who do not say grace before meal in the mess hall are hung by their feet. Scores of methods are used in such medieval corporeal punishment. Last May, in the Ronsan Training Centre, a soldier who lost his

(Continued on page 5)

"ROK" army troops in a landing operation exercise

7th Session of 7th CHONGRYUN Central Committee Held

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) held on Feb. 15 the Seventh Session of its Seventh Central Committee in Tokyo.

Held with great expectations placed on it by the CHONGRYUN activists and all the Korean citizens in this country, the meeting will be an occasion of great significance in successfully carrying out CHONGRYUN's work to promote independent, peaceful unification of Korea and to defend the rights of Koreans in Japan.

The first-day meeting adopted all the items to be placed on the agenda of the Seventh Session of the Seventh CHONGRYUN Central Committee. They were as follows:

1) To strengthen the struggle to promote independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland;

2) To further develop the struggle to safeguard the rights of Koreans to national education in Japan and to repatriation work and all their other democratic and national rights;

3) To make preparations for events for celebrating the 10th anniversary of the donation of the educational aid funds and scholarships to Korean children in Japan from their fatherland; and

4) To prepare for the convocation of the Eighth Congress of CHONGRYUN.

The first-day meeting heard Chairman Han Duk Su's report on how to strengthen the struggle to promote independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland (**Item 1**). In his report, Chairman Han Duk Su set forth the concrete tasks which all the CHONGRYUN workers and other Korean compatriots in this country are required to fulfill with success—tasks of opposing the policy of war and fascistic suppression followed by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique; positively supporting the struggling South Korean people; and promoting independent, peaceful reunification of their fatherland— so that they might bring to fruition the unification program made clear by their respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung in his historic report delivered at the last Korean Workers' Party Conference and again in his reply sent to the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington.

Japanese Local Assemblies Supporting Koreans' Education Here

The Kokubunji Town Assembly in Tochigi Prefecture, Japan, on Feb. 4 unanimously adopted a resolution supporting Koreans' right to their democratic and national education in this country. This boosted the total number of the Japanese local assemblies which had, in a similar way, expressed their support for Koreans' independent educational work in Japan, to 170 assemblies, including the Tokyo Metropolitan, and four other prefectural assemblies, 110 municipal, and 42 town assemblies.

Since the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" two years ago, the Japanese Government has been multiplying its efforts to drastically curtail Koreans' freedom to educate their children in their own language and according to their own traditions. In the course of its endeavours for this purpose, the usual pretext employed by the Government has been that Koreans' education "is aimed at the "communist indoctrination of their children" and, accordingly, that "their education is in its content so subversive that it not only hampers the desirable growth of friendly association of Japanese people with the Korean minority in this country, but also it interferes with the security requirements of a sovereign nation."

Opposing these absurd assertions, Koreans in Japan have been claiming that their education has nothing to do with what the Government authorities regard as "politically biased," but quite on the contrary, it has greatly contributed toward promoting friendly relations with the Japanese people, as is seen from the fact of enormous support for it not only from Japanese people, but also from the honest-minded people of all the world. Above all, Koreans assert, their right to education is among the fundamental human rights no one should be allowed to violate, and their education should be ensured in its entirety according to international law and practices. Further, their claim to the maximum possible degree of freedom is completely reasonable, also in the light of the moral responsibility the Japanese Government should assume to the Korean people.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government's machinations to destroy Koreans' education culminated, early in 1966, in the so-called "bill for partial amendment of the school education law." This bill is still lying on the table in the Diet, on account of the vigorous struggles of Koreans to defend their education.

"Izvestia" Lashes Pak Jung Hi's 'Unification' Twaddle

Soviet paper "Izvestia" carried an article commenting on the announcement of the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea that they would set up a "special committee" to "study the unification question."

Saying that this announcement is another trick, the paper wrote: Such a committee has long existed in the puppet South Korean National Assembly but it has proved useless to the people.

The intention of those who sponsor such a committee is transparent. They try to cover up their real nature by cashing in on the desire of the Korean people to reunify their country. Their acts will lay more and more obstacles in the way of the reunification of Korea.

Referring to the reunification programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said: The realistic proposals of the DPRK Government for the solution of this question will frustrate all the machinations of the South Korean clique.

"ROK" Opposition Forces Suppressed

Pak Jung Hi's tools of suppression

With the "presidential and National Assembly elections" in the offing, the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea are intensifying suppression of opposition forces.

According to press reports from Seoul, the Seoul District Prosecutors' Office detained the Chairman of the Kumsan district committee of the "Minjoong Party," on charges of "libel" against the puppet Government. The Prosecutors' Office brought the charges against him, because he said in a lecture in Pusan on May 24 last year that Pak Jung Hi had seized power overnight at the point of bayonets and raised the price of rice by force.

Suppression of opposition forces by the Pak Jung Hi clique on such far-fetched charges gives a foretaste of the coming elections.

On Jan. 30, a certain Yoo, leading member of the Jungeup district (North Cholla Province) committee of the "United Socialist Party," who was expected to run for the "National Assembly election," was prosecuted on trumped-up charges.

Defying the growing demand of political and public circles for the release of the "reformists," the puppet clique announced that they would not set them free before the elections.

There are signs that the opposition forces will launch a political campaign against the puppet ruling circles to lay bare the deceptive nature of the "fair elections."

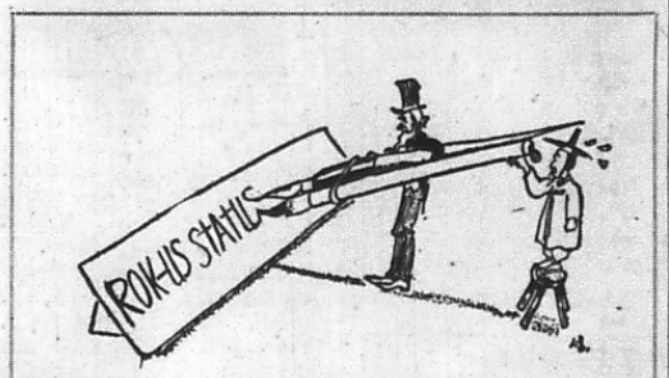
Master-Servant Relations Reflected in "ROK-U.S. Status-of-Forces Pact"

The "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement," which was concluded between the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique last year, came into effect on Feb. 9.

Under the Agreement, the U.S. imperialists have become a "licensed robber."

At a ceremony held on Feb. 9, the puppet Prime Minister palavered that the South Korean people would no longer be made a victim of the criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. And the Pak Jung Hi clique have launched a big campaign advertising the "merits" of this Agreement. As is known, the criminal "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" is aimed at justifying the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their barbarities against South Korean people and ensuring them extraterritoriality by law.

This Agreement is deceptive and criminal in nature. According to the provisions of criminal jurisdiction, the puppet South Korean Government cannot exercise jurisdiction over the crimes committed by members of U.S. forces and civilian components "in the performance of official duty." And it is only the U.S. army authorities that can dertermine whether the crimes of the U.S. military personnel are committed during the performance of official duties or off-dudy. Even in case of an "off-duty" offense, the puppet South Korean Government has to waive its jurisdiction when so required by the U.S. military authorities.



"Which is active, and which is passive...?" *(Reprinted from South Korean magazine)*

Performance of official duties by U.S. military personnel in South Korea means nothing but the aggressive and criminal acts they are perpetrating every day. Under such circumstances, the "ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement" will only serve as a legal permission for the Yankee aggressors to commit any crime with immunity.

The Agreement avoids setting a limit to the U.S. forces and the period and area of their stationing so as to legalize the long-term occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops. Yet, the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to make it appear that the conclusion of the Agreement has enhanced the "sovereignty," in an attempt to quell the mounting anti-American sentiment of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists, on their part, have calculated to ginger up their stooges the Pak Jung Hi clique and provide them with favourable conditions in the coming "elections" and furthermore, to use the puppets as more faithful lackeys in their policy of aggression in Asia and in the Vietnamese war.

Whatever "agreement" the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique may conclude, it can alter neither the master-servant relations, nor the status of the U.S. imperialist Army as the aggressor army.

(Continued from page 4)

boot was so severely beaten that he became insane. Driver Kim Tai Soo of the 213th construction engineer battalion, driver Shin Hyun Bai of the 10th flying group and Rim Byung Ki of the 105th Weapons Unit of the puppet Army were beaten to death, because they were late.

Suicide out of fear of corporal punishment or abhorrence of the army life is not rare.

It is not without reason that the "ROK" army life is called "life behind the bars."

More and more soldiers are giving vent to their wrath. A squad leader who was beaten by a battalion commander, shot him to death.

A soldier stabbed his cruel superior to death. A sergeant shot his superior and threw the dead body into a well.

The South Korean armymen do not want to stand in the forefront of aggression as bullet-shields for the Yankees, receiving such inhuman treatment. Army deserters are sharply increasing in number.

Korea's Painting Art Efflorescing

After Liberation, Korea's painting followed a course of free development and bloomed into a genuine people's art for the first time in our history thanks to the correct literary and art policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Party follows the policy of developing a new national culture expressing the life and feelings of our people under the socialist system, on the basis of inheriting the legacies of the time-honored culture of our people and creatively absorbing the achievements of the advanced culture of foreign countries.

Upholding the banner of socialist realism, the correct method of artistic creation in modern times, in the struggle for the implementation of the literary and art policy of the Party and continuously extending the scope of their artistic subjects by going deep into the realities which are seething with revolutionary enthusiasm, our painters have attained great creative achievements in all branches of painting—traditional Korean painting, oil painting, illustration drawing, etc.

Especially in the field of traditional Korean painting which has a long, brilliant history, its heritage has been creatively inherited and developed in keeping with the magnificent realities, and a new path has been opened up in truthfully depicting the life and inner world of the men and women of our new era.

"WHALERS"—Oil painting by *Pak Kyung Heui*

Thus, the painting art of Korea has entered a period of all-round efflorescence unprecedented in its history and, as a sharp weapon of ideological struggle, has inspired our fighting people to fresh victory in all stages of the revolution.

The principal subjects of our contemporary painting art comprise the struggle of the Korean people for socialist construction and peaceful unification of the country, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the Party, class education, etc, and the central themes of our paintings are Chullima riders who are the heroes of our times as well as indomitable revolutionary fighters.

The brilliant successes achieved in our painting art since Liberation are the results of the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people.

Our painters are today devoting all their talent and energy to the creation of still greater artistic values in our painting art, delving deeper into the actual life and grasping more profoundly the essence of socialist realism, in response to the call of the Party.

"HEROES IN A PIT"— Traditional Korean painting by *Cho Nam Hoon*

"DAUGHTER"—Oil painting by *Min Byung Je*

"WOMEN OF NAMKANG VILLAGE" (part)—Traditional Korean painting by *Kim Eui Kwan*

Books about Fighting Peoples Of Three Continents

Recently the Korean Workers' Party Publishing House has put out the second volume of "In the flames of anti-imperialist struggle," which is divided into three sections—Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The Asian section carries true stories of the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people against barbarous U.S. aggression and of the struggles of the Laotian and Syrian peoples, including a note "Live like him" by the wife of the Vietnamese hero Nguyen Van Troi.

The Latin American section carries "Jose Marti," "Starting with seven rifles" and other accounts of the Cuban, Venezuelan, Colombian, Peruvian and Dominican peoples fighting against imperialism with arms in hands.

"Lumumba's last letter" and other stories about the anti-imperialist struggle of the Congolese (Kin) and Angolan peoples are included in the African section of the book.

Books, "Guerrilla warfare in Cuba" and "Fighting Vietnam" will soon come out. "Fighting Vietnam" will contain some forty stories including "Guerrilla warfare in Vietnam," "An underground front in Saigon," "Paddy field is battle field" and "The whole people rise up."

The Mass Organizations Publishing House has sent to the press "A wife's reminiscences" by Nguyen Van Troi's wife and the Mass Culture Publishing House is preparing books "Vietnam fighting against foreign aggressors" and "Cuba—the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere."

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

In its early stage of the feudal age, Korea was divided into three kingdoms, namely, Kokooryu, Silla and Baikje, and each country in its own way left behind brilliant cultural legacies.

The mural paintings drawn on the walls of the ancient tombs of Kokooryu (1st century B.C.—665 A.D.) are the most valuable heritage in the history of Korean painting art, of which Korea can be proud.

The optimistic and sturdy spirit of the Korean people is clearly reflected on these paintings which, coupled with free touches in graceful colors, has absorbed the attention of the world's art lovers.

The aristocracy of Kokooryu, believing in the immortality of soul, and wishing to live in bliss in the afterworld even as in their lifetime, drew on the inner walls of mausolea various memorable events that happened during their life—pictures of all the pleasures and acts of life—such as departure for the front, battles, huntings, music performances and dancing, etc, so that the dead might enjoy themselves after their death.

Among the many Kokooryu mausolea, the most popular ones are the Mooyong-chong (the Tomb of Dance) and the Michun-mausoleum.

Rabbits, deers and tigers are seen running on the hills. Dogs are chasing and horse-riding hunters are going to shoot arrows at the animals.—This fresco, which is part of the mural paintings of the Mooyong-chong, expresses the intrepid, Spartan spirit of the Kokooryu people.

Though not seen in the photo below, behind the hunters are seen carefree figures who are going to the hunting ground, which constitutes a pleasing contrast to the tense hunting scene.

The other wall is decorated with a scene of a banquet which, like a picture scroll, shows the deceased's maids, house and carts, graceful dances by 14 men and women dancers and other records of the hero's gay life.

All these are paintings of the early 5th century.

A fresco of the Mooyong-chong (the Tomb of Dance)

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